THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Vol. XXV. FRIDAY, July 31, 1812. No. 1338.

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G. & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs. G. and R. Waits's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*——Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets,

ADDRESS.

The undersigned Members of the House of Representatives, to their respective Constituents.

Concluded from our last.

THE charge of executing the decresof Berlin& Milan was, so far as concerned this department, given by the terms of those decrees to the French minister of marine, acording to established principles of general law, the imperial act which gave the authority must be annulled by another imperial act, equally formal and solemn; or, at least, the authority to capture must be countermanded by some order or instruction from the minister of marine Nothing short of this could annul the authority according to the rule of the sea service. Was such annuling acts ever issued by the French Emperor? Were such countermanding orders or instructions ever given by the French minister of marine. In exercising a trust committed to him by the legislature, on a point so interesting to the neutral commerce of the U States, and so important to the peace of the nation, was it not the duty of the president to have the evidence of such annullment before the issuing of any proclamation? Has he ever insisted upon such evidence? Was it of no consequence in the relative situation of this country as to foreign powers that the regular evidence should be received by our administration and made known? Why has a matter of evidence, so obviously proper, so simple in its nature, so level in general apprehension, and so imperiously demanded by the circumstances of the case, been wholly omitted? And why if the Berlin and Milan decrees are annulled, as it is pretended, does the French emperor with-hold this evidence of their annulment? Why does he with-hold it when the question of revocation is presented under circumstances of so much urgency?

Not only has it never been pretended that any such imperial acts of annulment has issued, or that any such orders or instructions, countermanding the authority to capture, were ever given, but there is decissive evidence of the reverse in the conduct of the French public armed vessels and privateers. All times since November 1810, these ships and privateers have continued to capture our vessels and property on the high seas, upon the principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees. A numerous list of American vessels thus taken since the 1st of November 1810, now exists in the office of the secretary of state, and among the captures are several vessels, with their cargoes lately taken and destroyed at sea, without the formality of a trial, by the commanders of a French squadron at this moment cruising against our commerce, under orders given by the minister of marine, to whom the execution of the decreeswas commited, and these too, issued in January last. In the Baltick and mediteranean seas, captures by French privateers are known to us, by official documents to have been made under the authority of these decrees. How then are they revoked? How have they ceased to violate our neutral rights and commerce?

Had any repeal or modification of these decrees, in truth taken place, it must have been communicated to the prize courts, and would have been evidenced by some variation either in their rules or in the principles of their decisions. In vain however will this nation seek for such proof of the revocation of these decrees. No acquital has ever been had, in any of the prize courts, upon the ground that the Berlin and Milan decrees had ceased, even as it respects the U States, on the country, the evidence is decissive that they are considered by the French courts as existing

There are many cases corroborative of this possition. It is enough to state only two, which appear in the official reports. The American ship Julian was captured by a French privateer on the 4th of July 1811, and the 10th of September following, the vessel and cargo were condemned by the council of prizes at Paris among other reasons because she was visited by several English vessels. On the same day the Hercules an American ship was condemned by the imperial court of prizes alledging "that it was impossible that she was not visited by the enemy's ships of war." So familiar to them was the existence of the decrees, and such eagerness to give them effect against our commerce that they feigned a visitation to have taken place, and that not withstanding the express declaration of the captain and crew to the contrary. In addition to which evidence Mr Russell's letter to the secretary of state, dated 8th of May 1811, says: It may not be improper to remark that no American vessels captured since the 1st of November 1810, has yet been released."

From this it is apparent that the commanders of the national vessels, the privateermen and the Judges of the prize courts, to which may be added also the customhouse officers, who, has the instruments of carrying into effect the decrees, must have been made acquainted with the repeal had it existed, have been, from first to last, ignorant of any revocation; and uniformly acted upon the principles of their existence.

If other evidence of the continued existence of those decrees were requisite, the acts of the French government afford such as is full and explicit. Champagny, duke of Cadore, minister of foreign relations, in his report to his majesty the Emperor and king, dated Paris, 3d December 1810, speaking of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, says expressly: "As long as England shall persist in her orders in council your majesty shall also persist in your decrees"—Than which no declaration can be more direct not only that Berlin and Milan decrees are unrevoked, but that they will so remain until the English orders in council are withdrawn. And in the address delivered by his imperial majesty Napoleon to the council of commerce on 31st of March 1811, he thus declares: "the decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundmental laws of my Empire. For the neutral navigation I consider the flag as an extension of territory. The power which suffers its flag to be violated, cannot be considered as neutral. The fate of the American commerce will soon be decided. I will favor it if the U States conform themselves to these decrees. In a contrary case their vessels will be driven from my empire."

And as late as the 10th of March last, in a report of the French minister of foreign relations, communicated to the Conservative Senate, it is declared, "that as long as the British orders in council are not revoked, and the principles of the treaty of Utrecht, in relation to neutrals put in force, the decrees of Berlin and Milan, ought to subsist; for the powers who suffer their flag to be denationalised" In none of these acts, is there any exception in favor of the United States. And on the contrary in the report of March last, by placing those decrees on the basis of "the principles of the treaty of Utrecht," the French minister has extended the terms of revocation beyond all prior pretensions.

Those who maintain the revocation of these decrees, as it respects the U States, rely wholly upon the suspension of the decisions of the French prize courts, in relation to some few vessels and the liberation of others, by the special direction of the French emperor. Can there be stronger presumptive evidence, of the existence of those decrees than this; that no vessel is excepted from their operation, until after the special exercise of the emperor's will, in the particular case.

If the decrees were effectually revoked, there would be no captures; or if any were made, liberation would be a matter of course and of general right; instead of being an affair of particular favor, or caprice. Is it for vexations and indulgencies like these, that the people of the United States are to abandon their commerce and peace? Is it for such favors they are to invite the calamities of war? If the resources of negociation were exhausted, had the government no powers remaining to diminish the causes of national controversy, by preventing abuses? After this, had it no powers to provide for protecting indisputable and important rights, with waging a war of offence? In the regular exercise of legislative and executive powers—might not the fair objects for our country have been secured completely, by consistent and wholesome plans for defensive protection? And would not a national position, strictly defensive, yet highly respectable, have been less burthensome to the people than the projected war? Would it not be more friendly to the cause of our own seamen; more safe for our navigation and commerce; more favorable to the interests of our agriculture; less hazardous to national character; more worthy of a people jealous of their liberty and independence?

For entering into these hostilities is there any thing, in the friendship, or commerce, of France, in its nature very interesting, or alluring? Will the reaping of the scanty field of French trade, which we seek, in any way compensate for the rich harvest of general commerce, which by war we are about to abandon? When entering into a war with Great-Britain, for commercial rights and interests, it seems impossible not to enquire, into the state of our commercial relations with France, and the advantages the United States will obtain. We may thus be enabled to judge whether the prize is worth the contest.

By an official statement made to Congress during the present session it appears that of 45,294,000 dollars of domestic productions of the U States, exported from September 30th, 1810, to October 1st, 1811, only 1,194,275 dollars were exported to France and Italy, including Sicily, not a dependency of France.

France is now deprived of all her foreign colonies, and by reviewing our trade with that country for several years past and before the date of the orders in council, it will appear that, exclusive of her foreign possessions, it has been comparatively inconsiderable——The annexed statement marked A. taken from official documents, shows the quantity of particular articles, the produce of the U States exported to all the world, distinguishing the amount both to France and to England and her dependencies from 1810 to 1811. From this statement it appears, how small a proportion of the great staples of our country is taken * by France. While France retained her colonies, her colonial produce found its way to the mother country through the United States, and our trade with her in these articles, was not inconsiderable. But since she has been deprived of her foreign possessions, and since the establishment of her municipal regulations, as to licences, this trade has been in a great degree annihilated. With respect to colonial produce none can be imported into France except from particular ports of the U S. and under special imperial licences. For these licences our merchants must pay what the agents of the French government think proper to demand. As to articles of our domestic produce, they are burdened with such exorbitant duties, and are subjected to such regulations and restrictions on their importation as, in ordinary times, will amount to a prohibition. On the 5th of August 1810, the very day of the Duke of Cadore's noted letter, a duty was imposed on all sea-island cotton, imported into France, of more than eighty cents per pound, and on other cotton of about sixty cents per pound, amounting to three, or four, times their original cost in the U States. And as to tobacco, the French minister here on the 23d of July 1811, informed our government that it was "under an administration (enregie) in France; the administration (he says) is the only consumer and can purchase only the quantity necessary for its consumption.' And by other regulations not more than one fifteenth of all the tobacco consumed in France, can be of foreign growth. The ordinary quantity of tobacco annually consumed in France is estimated at thirty thousand hogsheads, leaving only about two thousand hogsheads of foreign tobacco to be purchased in France.

In addition to these impositions and restrictions, the importer is not left at liberty with respect to his return cargo. By other edicts, he is compelled to vest the avails of his importations, if after paying duties and seizures, any remain, in such articles of French produce and manufacture, as the French government thinks proper to direct—Two thirds at least must be laid out in silks and the other third in wines, brandies, and other articles, of that country. To show that this account of our commercial relations with France does not rest on doubtful authority, the undersigned would refer to the statements and declarations of our government on this subject. In a letter from Mr. Smith, the late Secretary of State, to the minister of France here, of the 18th December 1810, speaking of our trade to that country, under its regulations, after the pretended repeal of the decrees, Mr. Smith says, "The restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees had the effect of restraining the American merchants from sending their vessels to France. The interdictions in the system that has been substituted, against the admission of American products, will have the effect of imposing upon them an equal restraint."

"If then, for the revoked decrees, municipal laws producing the same commercial effect have been substituted, the mode only, and not the mea-

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* It appears by it that for twelve years past France has not taken in any one year, more than

Cotton,	7,000,000 pounds
Rice,	7,000 tierces
Tobacco,	16,000 hogsheads
Dried Fish,	80,000 quintals

Of flour, naval stores, and lumber, none of any importance.

It also appears, by it, that the annual average taken by France for twelve years, was, of

Cotton,	2,664,090 pounds
Rice,	2,253 tierces
Tobacco,	5,927 hogsheads
Fish,	24,735 quintals

Of late years some of these articles have not been shipped at all directly to France, but they have, probably, found their way thither through the northern ports of Europe.

sure, has undergone an alteration. And however true it may be, that the change is lawful in form, it is, nevertheless, as true, that it is essentially unfriendly, and that it does not at all comport with the ideas, inspired by your letter of the 27th ult in which you were pleased to declare the "distinctly pronounced intention of his imperial majesty of favoring the commercial relations, between France and the U S. in all the objects of traffic, which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture, or manufactures." "If France, by her own acts has blockaded up her ports against the introduction of the products of the U. S. what motive has this government, in a discussion with a third power, to insist on the privilege of going to France? the inducement, to urge the annulment of a blockade of France, when if annulled, no American cargoes could obtain a market in any of her ports? In such a state of things, a blockade of the coast of France would be, to the U S. as un-important, as would by a blockade of the coast of the Caspian sea."

And so far has the French emperor been from relaxing, in whole or in part these odious regulations as to us, in consequence of our submitting to give up our English trade, that they have been made a subject of special instructions, to the minister, who has been sent to the court of France. Mr. Monroe, in his letter of instructions to Mr Barlow of July 26, 1811, says, "Your early and particular attention will be drawn to the great subject of the commercial relation, which is to subsist, in future, between the U S and France—The president expects that the commerce of the U S will be placed, in the ports of France, on such a footing as to afford it a fair market; and to the industry and enterprize of their citizens, a reasonable encouragement. An arrangement to this effect was looked for, immediately after the revocation of the decrees, but it appears from the documents, in this department, that was not the case; on the contrary that our commerce has been subjected to the greatest discouragement, or rather to the most oppressive restraints; that the vessels, which carried coffee sugar &c. though sailing directly from the U S. to a French port, were held in a state of sequestration, on the principle, that the trade was prohibited, & that the importation of these articles was not only unlawful, but criminal; that even the vessels, which carried the unquestionable productions of the U States, were exposed to great and expensive delays to tedious investigations, in unusual forms, and to exorbitant duties. In short that the ordinary usages of commerce between friendly nations were abandoned.

Again Mr. Monroe, in the same letter, says, "If the ports of France, and her allies are not opened to the commerce of the U States, on a liberal scale and on fair conditions, of what avail to them, it may be asked, will be the revocation of the British orders in council? In contending for the revocation of these orders, so far as it was a object of interest, the U S had in view, a trade to the continent. It was a fair legitimate object and worth contending for, while France encouraged it. But if she shuts her ports on our commerce or burdens it with heavy duties, that motive is at an end." He again says, "you will see the injustice and endeavour to prevent the necessity of bringing in return for American cargoes, sold in France, an equal amount in the produce, or manufactures of that country. No such obligation is imposed on French merchants, trading to the U S. They enjoy the liberty of selling their cargoes for cash, and taking back what they pleased from this country, in return——It is indispensable, that the trade be free, that all American citizens engaged in it be placed on the same footing, and with this view, that the system of carrying it on, by licences, granted by French agents be immediately annulled."

The dispatches from Mr Barlow by the Hornet, most clearly show that the expectations have not only not been realized, but that even the promises obtained, by our minister are of a very unsatisfactory nature. Indeed while Bonaparte is sending armies to the N. of Europe, to take possession of the ports on the Baltick, and by his fast sailing squadrons, is burning American vessels on the Atlantick, all expectations of a free trade from France must be worse than vain.

Notwithstanding the violence of the belligerents, were the restrictions of our own government removed, the commerce of the U. States might be extensive and profitable. It is well known that from the galantry of our seamen, if merchant vessels were allowed to arm and associate for self defence, they would be able to repel many unlawful aggressions. The danger of capture would be diminished, and in relation to one of the belligerents at least the risk, under such circumstances would soon be measured by ensurance.

The discussions of our government, in relation to the British orders in council, give a currency to the opinion that they exist, without any modification according to the extent of the first principles, on which they were issued. & the French minister, in his last communication on the subject made to the Conservative Senate, on the 10th of March last, speaks of the blockade of the 10th of May 1806 "as annihilating the rights of all maratime states and putting under interdiction whole coasts and empires;" and of the orders in council of 1807, as though still subsisting, and that according to their principles all vessels were compelled to "pay tribute to England. and all cargoes a tariff to her customs." What the real extent and principle of the blockade of May 1806 were have already been explained. With respect to the British orders of 1807, the truth is that by a new order issued on the 20th of April 1809, they were revoked or modified, and the obnoxious transit duty called by the French minister "tribute and tariff" was done away. The new order of April 1809, which is now the subject of complaint is limited to "all the ports and places as far as the river Ems, inclusively, under the government styling itself the kingdom of Holland, and all ports and places under the government of France, together with the colonies, plantations and settlements in the possession of those governments respectively, and all ports and places in the northern part of Italy to be reckoned from the port of Orbitello and Pesaro, inclusively."

The effect then of the British orders of blockade, now in force, is to deprive us of the commerce of France, Holland and a part of Italy. And they leave open to us the commerce of all the rest of the world. What that is some estimate may be formed by recurrence to the subjoined table, which exhibits the state of our commerce during 1806 and 1807—The two last years antecedent to the operation of our restrictive system. By that table it appears that the value of the exports of our domestic products to France Holland and Italy was during those two years,* at an average only of about six and a half millions of dollars. Whereas the average of our domestic exports to all other parts of the world, and which are now left free, to us notwithstanding the effect of the British orders in council exceed thirty eight millions! So extensive a commerce, it is proposed to surrender, for the restricted trade the French emperor will allow. A trade burdened by impositions, or harrassed by vexations, from French domination, and French Douaniers, or custom house officers, in almost every port of continental Europe.

As in the scale of commercial advantages France has little to offer, in return, for the many obvious hazards, which according to the wish of her Emperor, the U S are about to incur; so, in the moral estimate of national prospects, there is little character to gain, or consolation to expect in the dark scene of things, on which we are entering.

A nation like the U S happy in its great local relations; removed from the bloody theatre of Europe; with a maritime border, opening vast fields for enterprize;—with territorial possessions, exceeding, every real want—its firesides safe; —its altars undefiled—from acquisition nothing to hope;—how shall such a nation look to Heaven for its smiles, while throwing away, as though they were worthless, all the blessings and joys, which peace and such a distinguished lot, include? With what prayers can it address the Most High, when it prepares, to pour forth its youthful rage, upon a neighbouring people; from whose strength, it has nothing to dread, from whose devastation it has nothing to gain?

If our ills were of a nature that war would remedy; if war would compensate any of our losses; or remove any of our complaints, there might be some alleviation of the suffering in the charm of the prospect. But how will war upon the land protect commerce upon the ocean? What balm has Canada for wounded honour? How are our marines benefited by a war which exposes those who are free, without promising release to those who are impressed?

But it is said that war is demanded by honour. Is national honour a principle which thirsts after vengeance, & is appeased only by blood which, trampling on the hopes of man, and spurning the law of God, untaught by what is past and careless of what is to come, precipitates itself into any folly or madness to gratify a selfish vanity or to satiate some unhallowed rage? If honour demands a war with England, what opiate lulls that honour to sleep over the wrongs done us by France? On land robberies, seizures, imprisonments by French authority; at sea pillage, sinkings, burnings, under French orders, These are notorious. Are they unfelt because they are French? Is any alleviation to be found in the correspondence and humiliations of the present minister Plenipotentiary of the U S at the French court? In his communications to our government, as before the publick, where is the cause for now selecting France, as the friend of our country and England as the enemy?

If no illusions of personal feeling, and no solicitude for elevation of place should be permitted to misguide the publick councils; if it is, indeed honourable for the true statesman to consult the publick welfare, to provide, in truth, for the publick defence, and impose no yoke of bondage, with full knowledge of the wrongs inflicted by the French, ought the government of this country to aid the French cause by engaging in war against the enemy of France? To supply the waste of such a war and to meet the appropriations of millions extraordinary, for the war expenditures, must our fellow citizens, throughout the union, be doomed to sustain the burden of war taxes, in various forms of direct and indirect imposition? For official information respecting the millions deemed requisite for charges of the war; for like information respecting the nature and amount of taxes, deemed requisite for drawing those millions from the community, it is here sufficient to refer to estimates and reports made by the secretary of the treasury and the committee of ways and means, and to the body of resolutions, passed in March last, in the House of Representatives.

It would be some relief to our anxiety if amends were likely to be made, for the weakness and wildness of the project by the prudence of the preparation. But in no aspect of this anomalous affair can we trace the great and distinctive properties of wisdom—There is seen a headlong rushing into difficulties, with little calculation about the means and little concern about the consequences. With a navy comparatively nominal we are about to enter into the lists against the greatest marine on the globe. With a commerce unprotected and spread over every ocean, we propose to make profit by privateering, and for this endanger the wealth, of which we are honest proprietors.

An invasion is threatened of the colonies of a power which without putting a new ship into commission, or taking another soldier into pay, can spread alarm, or desolation along the extensive range of our seaboard. The resources of our country, in their natural state, great beyond our wants, or our hopes are impaired by the effect of artificial restraints. Before adequate fortifications are prepared for domestick defence, before men, or money are provided for a war of attack why hasten into the midst of that awful contest which is laying waste Europe? It cannot be concealed that to engage in the present war against England is to place ourselves on the side of France; and exposes us to the vassalage of states, serving under the banners of the French Emperor.

The undersigned cannot refrain from asking what are the U S to gain by this war? Will the gratification of some privateersmen compensate the nation for that sweep of our legitimate commerce by the extended marine of our enemy, which this desperate act invites Will Canada compensate the middle states, for New York; or the western states for New Orleans? Let us not be deceived.

A war of invasion may invite a retort of invasions. When we visit the peaceable, and as to us, innocent colonies of G B. with the horrors of war can we be assured that our own coast will not be visited with like horrors?

At a crisis of the world such as the present, and under impressions such as these, the undersigned could not consider the war into which the U S have, in secret, been precipitated, as necessary, or required by any moral duty, or any political expediency.

George Sullivan	*Martin Chittenden*
Abijh. Bigelow	*Elijah Brigham*
William Ely	*Josiah Quincy*
William Reed	*Saml. Taggart*
Laban Wheaton	*Leonard White*
Richd. Jackson Jr.	*Elisha R. Porter*
Epaph's Champion	*J. Davenport Jr*
Lyman Law	*J O Mosely*
T Pitkin Jr.	*Lewis B Sturges*
Benj. Tallmadge	*H Bleecker*
James Emott	*Asa Fitch*
Thos R Gold	*James Milnor*
H M Ridgely	*C Goldsborough*
Philip B Key	*Philip Stuart*
John Baker	*Jas Breckenridge*
Jos Lewis Jr	*Thos Wilson*
A M'Bride	*Jos Pearson*

* Value of articles of domestic produce, exported to all the world.

	In 1806	In 1807.
Whole amount,	$41,253,727	Whole amount, $48,699,592
To France	3,226,698	2,716,141
To Holland, now part of France	3,609,964	3,098,257
To Italy	185,346	250,257
To England & dependencies	19,179,981	27,915,077
To all other parts of the world,	15,051,740	14,719,883
	34,231,721	42,634,960

BY TUESDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

We have no certain accounts from commodore Rodgers since the 30th ult at which time he was on the edge of grand banks, steering E. We have seen fishermen, who left Montauk on Tuesday last, who saw 4 or 5 ships of war off that place, and we have reason to believe that those ships were Commodore Rodgers squadron. When they left Montauk they steared S and we think it probable that it was them which were seen off the Deleware on Friday by capt Hill of the brig Thetis.

On Wednesday was brought to this city, under a guard of cavalry, Geo. M'Lean, arrested in the town of Chazy, county of Clinton, as a British spy He was yesterday conveyed to the encampment, opposite this city, at Greenbush, to be tried by a court martial.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 20.

[*From the Boston Palladium, July* 16.]

FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Snow, who arrived yesterday from Algeziras, favored us with a paper of June 6.

June 1, the Spanish General Ballesteros had a severe action at Bornos, with a French division under gen. Currus, in which the Spaniards were defeated with the loss of from 1000 to 1,500 killed, wounded and taken, including 80 officers.

The French lost about 600, 3 officers killed and about 30 wounded——Another account represents the French loss as equal to that of the Spaniards. The French were unable to profit of their success by advancing.

The Regency of Tripoli had declared war against Spain——The Algerines take all vessels under Greek colors.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant General Cushing. of the United States armies, has arrived in this city.

Two companies of the U S. light (or flying) artillery with 4 sixpounders to each, now encamped at Paulus Hook, take up their march for the northward tomorrow,

Adjutant General Paulding, of the militia of this state, we understand, has received orders to repair to head quarters at Albany, and departs immediately for his post.

A detachment of the artillery company of Sag Harbor have arrived here, and are doing duty in one of the forts while the cannon and warlike stores of the U S at the place they left, have not a soldier to guard or use them.

This is an omission that ought to be rectified by the proper officers.

N. Y. Col.

CADIZ, June 2.

The enclosed relation of an affair minor as to the number of men, yet brilliant in its great importance, is worty of your reading. By this success of gen Hill which was a complete surprize on the French, they have now no pass over the Tagus except at Toledo, and of course the communication between Marmont and Soult's army will be in a great measure cut off. In the course of this summer you may rely upon it, if Bonaparte don't send 50,000 new reinforcements, this province will be free.

OFFICIAL.

Cadiz May. 28———His excellency the marquis de Monsalud, general of of the 5th army, under date the 22d. inst. from his head quarters at Valencia Alcantara, has given the following information.

On the 16th, at 5 in the morning, the allied troops under the command of his excellency gen Hill attacked the new village, the houses and the ports, and the redoubts of Almarez, and by a well combined effort, made themselves masters of the bridge of boats, destroying at the same time the works, burning the bridge and spiking the cannon, which they threw into the river, taking and killing 1 colonel 7 officers and 250 non commissioned officers and soldiers.

Not being able to take possession of the port of Miriveti in consequence of the impossibility of bringing our artillery to bear upon it, it remained blockaded by the Guerilla parties under the command of Cuesta, Temprano & Escalera, who are directed to continue the siege until it surrenders, if it should not be relieved by superior forces. I forward you an account of the provisions & warlike stores taken from the enemy.

Brass Cannon mounted.

In fort Nepoleon, 4 of 12, 1 of 6, 1 of 4 pounders, and three morters of 6 inches.

In the new vilage, 2 of 6 pounders, and 1 morter 6 inches.

In fort Ragusa, 3 of 12, 2 of 6, and 1 of 4 pounders, 1 morter 10 inches & 4 of 6 inches.

Total 7 12 pounders, 5 6 pounders. 1 4 pounder, 1 morter 16 inches, 4 do. 6 inches—In all 18 pieces of artillery.

A quantity of powder in barrels and boxes of musket cratridges, but as the magazines were destroyed the moment they were taken, it is not possible to state precisely their quantity. Musket cartridges, 120,000, Bombs, 680, muskets with bayonets, 414, large and handsome boats which formed the bridge 20 great carts, 60.

Many anchors, a large quantity of wood, and instruments, and all things which are necessary to instruct a bridge on a great scale. In the magazines was also found a large quantity of biscuit, brandy, wine, rice, many goats and horned cattle, and many other articles, the whole of which has been divided among the troops.

The standard of the foreign regiment No. 4 has been taken by the English regiment No 71. All the forts, magazines, &c. which were fortified, and the bridge of boats were destroyed on the same day, and the artillery rendered entirely useles and thrown into the river.

Prisoners of War

The commander of the place, a col. of legion of honor, 7 officers, 250 non-commissioned officers and soldiers——100 killed, wounded & drowned in the river.

Total 358.

The loss of gen. Hill consisted in 2 officers and 20 soldiers, some officers and 80 men wounded.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

We undestand, that among the new recruits who arrived yesterday morning at the Rendezvous at Greenwich, are a *father and brother, and six sons.* The father has brought with him a wife and four children.

Three of the enlisted sons have with them their wives and seven children. Thus the number of this family party amounts to twenty three

Who has the honor to command this patriotic company we have not heard. The party were enlisted about 60 miles west of Newburgh; and, before they commenced their march to Head quarters, none but the mother of the family had ever seen the North River.

A meeting of the Friends and Enemies of War, to consist of deputations from every town in the state of Rhode Island, is to be held at East-Greenwich on Wednesday the 22d inst.

The inhabitants of Baltimore will be likely ere long, to feel the effects of their tame and passive submission to the tyranny of a mob. Those who set the machine in motion may not so easily retain its direction. In addition to the open opposition of these friends of government to the laws of the U S in the stoppage and dismanticing of vessels regularly cleared at the custom-house, we are informed that some nights since they directed their fury against the blacks, two of whose houses they pulled down. On Saturday last the African church and schools were threatened, in consequence of which the police with an attention to their duty which they have heretofore disgracefully neglected, called out a detachment of horse to patrole the streets during the night. It is not wonderful that we see no account of these pretty doings in the Baltimove papers, which are either intimidated by the threats of king mob, or disposed to countenance their abominable proceedings.

It is with pleasure we learn that the editors of Federal Republican, whose press in Baltimore has fallen a victim to the violence of the patriots of that place, proposes to re-establish it at Georgetown in District of Columbia, where we trust the patriotick support of correct political principles will be renewed with increased firmness & vigour.

The papers of almost every state of the union, and especially those of the middle and eastern section of the country, are literally crowded with expressions of discontent at the late proceedings of the administration, and of the conversions of leading democrats to better politicks. So general, indeed, is the aversion to the war, in the quarter to which we have alluded that we believe before many weeks all the supporters of that most wanton and ruinous measure will disappear or be lost in the overwhelming majority in favor of peace and a change of rulers.

MEADVILLE, *July* 22.

COMMUNICATION.

The mission sent from this place, to the Indian villages on the Allegheny, to ascertain their disposition at this crisis, and to make what explanations might be deemed necessary, to continue the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted with these tribes, have returned with the pleasing information of renewed assurances of peace and friendship.

They held a council with those Indians at Genesetauque, on the Allegheny, at which a number of chiefs & Indians of the Seneca tribe attended, among whom were Cornplanter, Silverheels, the old Prophet, Jos. Beads, John Purser, Henry O'Beal, and Chas. O'Beal.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *July* 31, 1812.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION

On Thursday night the 23d inst. a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the citizens of this town were awakened from their sleep, by the distressing cry of FIRE!——The flames proceeded from a frame house in Market between Water and Front streets

occupied by Messrs. Davis and Varner, bakers, and spread with such rapidity that in a very short time almost the whole square was on fire. Eleven frame and five brick dwelling houses, together with out-houses and stables, were entirely consumed, and had not the night been remarkably calm, all that quarter of the town must inevitably have been burnt.

The persons whose property has been destroyed were among our most industrious citizens, and had acquired it by hard labour. The principal sufferers are,

Thomas Cannon, two frame houses.
James Mays, one frame house.
Z. A. Tannehill, two brick houses and one frame.
Lewis Peters, one brick house.
Mathew Barnwell, one frame house.
Samuel Ewalt, one frame house.
Banton and Kepner, two frame houses.
William Hamilton, two frame houses.
William Scott, one brick and one frame house.
Thomas Ligget, one brick house.

This town has never before been visited with so destructive a fire—and we are sorry to remark, that although the attention of the corporation and the citizens has frequently been called to this important subject, still, they were as unprepared as ever with the proper implements for extinguishing fire, and we never witnessed so much confusion and disorder.

In the distress and confusion on the night of the fire, Mr. Hamilton lost five hundred dollars. It is presumed the notes were dropped in the street. A generous reward will be given to the person who has found and will return them—and, we cannot for a moment believe, that any one would be so great a villain as not to return them.

In this day's Gazette we conclude the "Address of Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to their constituents, on the subject of war with Great-Britain." This address is highly interesting. The ruinous consequences to the United States in entering into war in their unprepared and defenceless state, is satisfactorily and clearly shewn—and, it appears to us, that in a short time, the sentiments expressed in the address, will be adopted by all the American people—we would therefore call the particular attention of our readers to this important paper.

A letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to a friend in this town, dated July 19, 1812, says, "On Thursday afternoon last, the first blood was drawn in this quarter, in the "unprofitable contest," in which we are now engaged. About 300 men were sent that day to reconnoitre the country between this and Malden, when, after passing a small river about five miles from the latter place, a party of British regulars and Indians were discovered, amounting, it is said, to about 200 men. Our troops immediately commenced a fire upon them; the others took to their heels, and continued a running fire for some time, and got off with the loss of two men wounded, one of whom is since dead. It is reported that 8 or 10 others were wounded, which were carried off. Our men kept the ground that night, and returned to camp, opposite this place, the next day. That night about 500 men were sent to the same place, and this morning firing has been heard from them, and we are in expectation of news every moment:—the greater part of the army has marched to their support. The British have destroyed the bridge over the small river, and the Charlotte, of 16 guns, lies opposite it to prevent our troops from rebuilding it.—The reason the whole army has not marched down several days ago, was their waiting for the finishing of gun carriages."

It appears from the newspapers, that the citizens of the eastern part of the state, disapprove of the measures of the administration, are determined to make *one* stand, and at the elections in October and November next, support men for us, who will restore to our distracted country, the blessings of peace. Is it not the duty of the citizens of the western counties to do likewise?

Governor Snyder has ordered a portion of the 16th division of the militia (or such volunteer companies as may offer their services in substitution) to be held in readiness if occasion should require, for the defence of the town of Erie, and the frontier bordering on the Lake, and has sent from Pittsburgh 500 muskets, and a quantity of powder, lead and flints for that place—the brigade inspector is authorised to procure a further supply of the last mentioned articles on the credit of the state, if necessary. This is done on application of Adjutant general Kelso, at the instance of a number of the inhabitants of Erie and its vicinity.

Governor Meigs, Gen. Thomas Worthington and Jeremiah Morrow, have been appointed by the President of the U States, Special commissioners to hold a general council with the Indian chiefs and head men of the several tribes north of Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, at Piqua town, in this state, on the first of August next.

Scioto Gaz.

NEW-YORK, *July* 16.

From St. Mary's.

Captain Johnson, of the pilot boat schr. Fly, arrived here in six days from St. Mary's, informs, that five British merchantmen had been taken at Amelia, and carried to St. Mary's by gun-boats 10 and 12, commanded by Foster and Tomlin.—A flag of truce from St. Augustine, arrived at Amelia July 5, with despatches for government. A British schooner had arrived at Amelia from New-Providence, with 20,000 dollars for Mr. Stewart, and was taken by the revenue cutter.—1400 United States troops were marching for St. John's, and would reach there by the 10th of July.—100 Spanish troops, and 50 more had arrived from Havanna, and more were daily expected.

It was said St. Augustine was well supplied with provisions, and capable of standing a long siege. The patriots had given up their pretensions, and were returning to their homes. The Governor of St. Augustine had demanded of the Governor of Georgia the further withdrawing of the troops from Amelia and St. John's—the answer was, that he would forward the message to government. July 9, off St. Mary's, was chased by a British ship of war, and out sailed her.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 17.

Communicated for the Philadelphia Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, Genessee, New York, July 7, 1812.

The following is the statement of the forces we now have on the Niagara, between Black Rock and Fort Niagara, which it is believed is equal if not greater than the force the British have, or can well arm on the Canada side—that is to say—

Capt. Leonard's company of regulars, old army in the Fort,	120
Major Mullany's, regulars of the army,	350
Col. Swift's regiment, being part of the 50,000—24 months men,	500
Col. Dobbin's regiment of 6 months minute men, part rifle men,	420
Col. Allen's regiment of do.	300
Col. Davis's regiment of Gennessee county militia,	480
A detachment of Col. Churchill's regiment of Gennessee county militia,	120
Do. of Major Rathbun's do.	97
Do. Col. Atcheson, do	235
Do. Brigadier Gen Hopkins Brigade Major county militia,	500
A company of light infantry from Geneva, commanded by capt. Dox	40
Capt. Marvin's company of light horse from Geneva county, in complete uniform,	36
A detachment of capt. Parsons company of light horse from Ontario county,	25
Total men on the Niagara, guarding the lines on the 2d inst.	3203

Probably, however, the real number may not exceed 3000 effective men, well armed, fit for action; but this force, we conceive, renders us as safe at Batavia, as we should be in any part of the country. Independent, however, of the above force, companies of men are daily marching through this village to take their station on the Niagara river, and in ten days time our force will, if it is thought necessary, exceed 4000 men.

Since the arrival of these troops on the American side, I learn that the British are throwing up batteries in a number of places along the bank of the river, to prevent our troops from making a descent into Canada. All is bustle and confusion in Canada. It is said that Quarstown and Newark are both vacuated, and the inhabitants moved many miles back into the country. Many of the families who have moved from their homes and possessions on this side, while they were seized with the first panic of fear, have and are returning home to their farms, and if the same force should be kept along the Niagara river that is stationed there at present, the people will all return to their dwellings and pursue their avocations in like manner as if war had not been proclaimed. I enclose the speeches of Conneatiya and Hunanossa, two Indian chiefs, representing the Indians from Tonnowonta, Cattaraugus and Allegheny, to the inhabitants of this village, and our reply, by which it will be seen that our Indians are disposed to remain on good terms with us; and that they have declared the Mohawk nation of Indians, who reside in Canada, out of the confederation of the Six Nations, and of course enemies in war, in peace friends.

The British have released all our citizens which they detained at the time war was declared; as also lieut. Gansevoort, and it is said have offered to release the vessel (loaded with salt, and belonging to Mr. Colt of Black Rock) which they took on Lake Erie.

Three Nova Scotia shallops, prizes to the Lion privateer, have arrived at Marblehead—having English and West India goods, and some thousand dollars in specie.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, (Vt.) *July* 10.

Last evening the Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, arrived from Washington, informs us that Congress adjourned on Monday last, to meet again on the 1st of November.—He also expressed his opinion that war was unnecessary, and that he was decidedly against the measure, and it was his belief they were all sick of it. We are happy to give publicity to this fact, as we conscientiously believe it to be true, and that he expresses the sentiments of four-fifths of Windham county. We regret extremely that our senator had not been present to have entered his protest.

BY WILLIAM HULL,

Brigadier General, and Commander in Chief of the Northwestern Army of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS of Canada!! After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great-Britain, have *once more* left them no alternative but manly resistance, or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, and the standard of the UNION now waves over the territory of Canada. To the peaceable, unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to *find* enemies, not to *make* them. I come to *protect*, not to *injure* you.

Separated by an immence ocean, and an extensive wilderness, from Great-Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct. You have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice; but I do not ask *you* to avenge the one or to redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford you every security, consistent with their rights, and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity;—that liberty which gave decision to our counsels, and energy to our conduct, in our struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution;—that liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world, and which has afforded us a greater measure of peace and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any people.

In the name of my *country*, and by the authority of my *government*, I promise you protection to your *persons, property* and *rights*. Remain at your homes. Pursue your peaceful and customary avocations. Raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy.—Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage; the arrival of an army of friends, must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency. I have a force which will look down every opposition, and that force is but the van-guard of a much greater. If contrary to your own interest, and the just expectation of my country, you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you.

If the barbarous and savage policy of Great-Britain be pursued, and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens, and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination.

The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal for one indiscriminate scene of desolation. *No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian, will be taken prisoner.* Instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation.

I doubt not your courage and firmness: I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily.

The United States offer you peace, liberty and security. Your choice lies between these and war, slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely; and may HE, who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in HIS hand the fate of Nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and prosperity.

WILLIAM HULL.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF LINEN.

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached half bleached, or one-third bleached, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street. July 20, 1812.

PENMANSHIP.

MR. E. WORTHEN,

PRESENTS his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and respectfully informs them that he will open a

WRITING SCHOOL,

upon the modern systematic plan, in a room over the office of Philip Gilland, Esq. back of the Court House, in the Diamond, on Monday the third day of August next. Those Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a fair hand writing in a short and easy way, are solicited to apply early, as Mr. Worthen will remain but a short time in this place.

Specimens of improvement made by his pupils in one course of exercises, may be seen at Mr. Gibson's Inn, Water street, or at the lodging of Mr. W. at Mrs. Earl's, Market street, where gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

FOR WHOLESALE AT THE

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Ferry Street, Monongahela.

SMALL Twist Tobacco
Large Twist do.
Plug in pound and half pound do.
First rate Gun Powder,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines,

Approved bills at 60 days taken as Cash—and orders in the Storage and Commission Line carefully attended to, by

DAVID LOGAN & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1812.

FOUND, on the 8th July, inst, a sum of MONEY, in Bank Notes. The loser, on giving satisfactory evidence that the Notes are his property, may have them again, on paying charges.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1812.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW Tickets in the second class of the Vaccine Institution Lottery, *now drawing*, may be had on a credit payable in prizes or cash at the conclusion of the drawing, if application be early made to the subscribers residing in Baltimore, or to Messrs. *T. & J. Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

This Lottery contains four grand capital prizes of - - - $ 20000
Two of - - - 5000
Ten of - - - 1000, &c.

All yet in the wheel, and 4000 tickets drawn.

☞ Companies or individuals who feel disposed to adventure, will never find a better chance to make an independent fortune speedily.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL
Principal Agents for the Managers.

July 23, 1812.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

SADDLER,

REQUESTS those persons to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts and receive payment. He also calls upon those persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; the loss which he has lately sustained, renders it indispensibly necessary that a complete settlement of his accounts should take place; he therefore flatters himself that no one will compel him to resort to coercive measures to obtain his just debts.

He carries on his business as usual, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, and will use his best endeavors to please those who may please to call on him.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

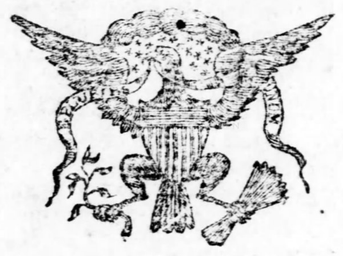
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel Rippey*, late of Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay the same; and also those persons who have demands against the same, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement. Persons neglecting to pay attention to this notice, may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, on the first of September next.

SUTIA RIPPEY, Executrix.

Pitt Township, July 17, 1812.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Mausville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Emmetsburgh, Frederick county, Maryland, a Negro Man named GEORGE. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high; inclines a little to the mulatto; an active, well set fellow about 23 of age; has a small scar over one of his eyes; is fond of liquor, and when intoxicated is very impudent; plays on the violin. He had on when he left home a lead coloured country cloth coat, a black and white striped waistcoat, tow linen trowsers and shirt, the sleeves of which are striped; a roram hat much worn; but it is probable he may change his dress.—He has been accustomed to attend masons.—It is probable he has gone to Pennsylvania and will attempt to pass as a free man. Ten Dollars will be paid for securing him in any jail within 50 miles, the above reward if a greater distance, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

WILLIAM LONG.

Friends creek, July 14, 1812

Dect. JOSEPH VAN DER SCHOT

REQUESTS all indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise they may subject themselves to costs on a Magistrates docket.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1812

FOUND,

ON the great road on the Sawmill Run, a Red Morocca Leather Pocket Book, containing sundry papers. The owner may have it again, by applying to *JOHN ROSS* at the Ferry opposite Pittsburgh, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

July 12, 1812

J. PRATT & CO

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

next door to the sign of the Bear, in Market street, in the house lately occupied by Doctor Dawson, where they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are furnished with the newest and most approved fashions from Montreal and New York, which will be executed in a style of superior neatness and the utmost dispatch.

Ladies Riding Habits made in the most elegant and fanciful manner; and by their attention and assiduity flatter themselves they will give perfect satisfaction to those who may honor them with their employment.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1812

GRAIN & CASH.

Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for

WHEAT,

And *Fifty Cents* per bushel for

CORN & RYE,

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812

LIGHT DRAGOON RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

BY command of the Secretary of War, a Recruiting Rendezvous is now opened in this place for the 1st Regiment United States Cavalry.

The advantages in entering this service at present are truly great; namely, *a bounty of Sixteen Dollars, a sufficient supply of good and handsome Cloathing, together with Sixty Dollars per annum; the whole of which the Soldier may lay up for himself as all necessary articles for his subsistence are provided by law, without any expence to him.* In addition to the foregoing, every soldier who shall be regularly discharged, shall at the time of receiving such discharge, be entitled to receive *three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land.*

An Officer will attend at the Rendezvous daily, for the purpose of enrolling such Youths of Spirit as may be willing to enter into this truly honourable service.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
Captain 1st Regt. Light Dragoons

Pittsburgh, 29th June, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

The Detroit Mail of last Evening brings nothing new from the army under Gen. Hull.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23d.

From the New-York Gazette, July 22.

It appears from our Boston Correspondent's Letter, that Commodore Rodgers' squadron was spoken on the 2d inst. lying too, within a few hours sail of the Jamaica fleet. Some information is also given of a British squadron on our coast.

MILITARY NOTICES.

The New York line on duty, in the service of the U. States, or troops detached from the militia, and now under arms, amount to 3,000, including the 200 artillery in the forts of this city.

We learn that on Sunday, nearly all the seamen of the British brig of war Bloodhound, lying at Annapolis, and lately captured by the Cora, left the vessel, and have gone to different places in the country.

Bal. American.

The U. S. troops collecting at the encampment in Greensbush, opposite Albany, have increased to about one thousand, including the two companies of flying artillery that passed through this city on Saturday, and are almost daily augmenting.

Captures. The inhabitants near Ogdensburgh, N Y. have lately captured 11 bateaus, on the St Lawrence river loaded with arms and ammunition belonging to the British.

French Decrees revoked with a vengeance!

By a letter from a Boston gentleman in Paris, to his correspondent in this place, received by the ship Alexander arrived yesterday from France, we learn that they had just received correct information from Naples of the trial of 13 American vessels at that place twelve of which, with their cargoes, had been CONDEMNED

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, [*Virginia*]

"A mob, headed by a Yankee, by the name of *Kent*, has been round to the houses in town to forbid the citizens taking Federal papers;—two men have been tarred and feathered for speaking against the war."

This is the liberty of Virginians, & if we do not resist, we are soon to see the right of debate, the freedom of speech and of the press, put down by an armed power. Already do the officers of government come into our meetings with side arms; a practice never allowed by our ancestors in England or here.

The Members of the Allegheny Fire company are particularly requested to attend a meeting at Mr Gibson's Tavern, on special business, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock

P. NEVILL, President.

July 30, 1812.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the WOOL CARDING BUSINESS, at the old stand, Strawberry-alley, near the German meeting house. He has two machines in complete order, and hopes by good workmanship, and the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of that flattering encouragement which he has heretofore received. He will card wool from this date at the very low price of eight cents per pound.

JAMES ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1812.

N B The highest price in *CASH* will be given at the above place for any quantity of good clean WOOL.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following property, viz:—

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Greenough, in and to a certain part of lot No [illegible], in Pitt township, containing 80 feet in front [illegible] public road, and extending back to the Monongahela river. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Greenough, at the suit of William Gazzam, for the use of the 141st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

Also, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows:—by lands of John Dunbar on the north; by lands of Powell on the east; by lands of John M'Cullough on the south; and by lands of George Wallace, Esq containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which are erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, stone barn and still house, and about 35 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the several suits of John Little, Francis B Holmes and Benjamin Appiegate, assignee of John Perry.

Also, a Tract of Land, containing 130 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Hugh Davis and Andrew Jack, on which is erected a small cabin, and about 20 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Huey, at the suit of William M Candless.

Also, Fifty acres of Land, with the allowance, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of James O'Hara on the north; the line of the Pittsburgh manor on the west; and Jonas Roup on the east—being part of the survey made on application in the name of Joseph Irwin, No. 1763, the residue of which survey is held by Jonas Roup. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, at the suit of the executors of the estate of Conrad Winebiddle, deceased.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, all the right, title, and interest in and of a two story frame house in Wood street, Pittsburgh, containing in front 18 feet, now in the occupancy of Thomas Gormley, lately by Andrew Galloway, adjoining north-eastwardly by John Hodge, and south-westwardly by Benjamin Caindrick, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty-six dollars, payable to the heirs of William Porter, deceased. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Galloway, at the suit of Thomas Ligget, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff
S[illegible] June 14, 1812

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a plurius levari facius, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit—

A certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair township, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on the said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and outhouses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenances, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county, in book N page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. As also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of lot marked and numbered in the general plan of said Borough, No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubac of the one part, and said Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 10th day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book L page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear—together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers, the true tenant of the premises described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812.

Allegheny County ss.

Meese Smith, vs *Samuel B Smith* } In the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE

BY vietue of an alias writ of subpœna to me directed, commanding me to summon you to appear before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, on the second Monday of August next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the libellant should not be granted—public notice is hereby given you to appear on the second Monday of August next, at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, to answer the complaint of the libellant

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1812.
To Samuel B Smith.

100 Bales Tennessee Cotton,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have just received One Hundred Bales of the best Tennessee Cotton, which they offer for sale at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months credit, on approved notes

HUGH & JAMES JELLY.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1812
*** Country produce taken in payment

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any unsettled accounts against the Firm of the subscribers, are particularly requested to make them out and bring them in early for settlement, as the death of one of the company has made it absolutely necessary that their business should be closed.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh Steam Mill, July 12, 1812.

2,000 Pounds
BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,
FOR SALE,

Enquire of
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.
June 23, 1812.

CAUTION.

TAKE Notice—Whereas certain steam engineers of the Borough of Pittsburgh, pretend to claim a right to make and sell to be used my patented steam engines, by virtue (as they say) of my verbal contract. Verbal proposals I did make to them, and sketched them in writing, which I read and shewed to one of the said engineers who, at the time instantly rejected them and went away, and no contract either verbal or written was ever made, nor licence granted them.

And whereas the said engineers have since assumed and claimed much more than I ever proposed, and have greatly misrepresented the case, and acted to my very great injury, to the great derangement of my plans. Therefore, I do warn and caution the said engineers against making, using, or selling to be used, any of my patented steam engines, and of applying, or using, or selling any of my patented principles in, to, or with any other form or construction of steam engines, until they first obtain my written licence so to do, under my hand and seal; which licence I am willing to grant on fair and equitable tems, but not on the terms they ask, nor on the terms they have rejected.

I also warn and caution all persons against purchasing of the said engineers any of my patented steam engines, or any other form or construction of engine to which may be attached or applied any of my patented principles or improvements, and against using the same, until they first obtain my written contract according to law, as I am determined to defend my rights against all invaders.

And I do now declare and make known to all persons (as frequently published heretofore) that no person has been by me authorised to grant any licences for any of my patented improvements, other than such licences as I prepare in printed blank forms, and sign and seal with my own hand, and such only do I acknowledge to be good, when executed and signed by my attornies duly authorised.

I am compelled in my own defence to engage other engineers to make my steam engines. Those who wish to avail themselves of their great utility, are requested to apply to my son GEORGE EVANS, in Pittsburgh, who will supply them, and who is authorised to grant licences (signed and sealed with my own hand) to use the same, or to the subscriber at Mars Works, Philadelphia

OLIVER EVANS.
Philadelphia, June 10, 1812.

MINGOE BOTTOM
FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and fres-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.
June 24, 1812. tf

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE.
GEORGE WALLACE.
August 30, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T & J. CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

James Brown, Abner Barker,
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by whole-sale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.
April 1812.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.
Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

LEE'S

Original Family Medicines,

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches
Lee's Tooth Powder.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m.

GROCERIES.
Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.
Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.
Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing, that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in St township, Allegheny county, on the 25th of May last, a bay MARE and COLT. The Mare is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, her hind feet white, and a large star in her forehead—the horse Colt one year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ANDREW FIFE.
June 16, 1812.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,
(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1822.
☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

Cash for 700 Linnen.

THE subscriber will give 40 Cents per yard for good 700 Linnen, delivered any time between the present date and the first of August; and 10 Cents Cash will also be given for good Thread per cut.

JOHN LINTON,
corner of Market and Second Streets.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1812.

KNAPSACKS.

THOSE who wish to engage to *STRAP* or *PAINT KNAPSACKS*, will call immediately on the subscriber

JOHN LINTON
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1812

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has entered into a contract for supplying the United States garrison at this place, with Beef, during the season.—Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell, will find a ready sale and good price, and cash in hand, by applying to WILLIAM DEAL, Jr. Second street, opposite Pennsylvania Bank.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1812.

N B Those who cannot conveniently send their cattle, they will be sent for by applying as above. tf

ATTENTION.

ALL Officers belonging to the Additional Army, residing in the Western Recruiting District of Pennsylvania, who are not advantageously employed in the Recruiting Service, are hereby required to repair to Pittsburgh immediately

Those who are recruiting will be particular in making their weekly returns to me at Pittsburgh.

J. M'CLUNEY, *Major U. S. Infantry Commanding District*
Pitisburgh, July 7, 1812.

A NEW SONG,

On the Prospect of taking
CANADA.
By *DENNIS LOUGHY*,
Price 6 Cents.

Just published and for sale, by the author, opposite the Bank in Second street.
Pittsburgh, July 4, 1812.

TONSORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Concilio manuque. Many & divisable

PALACE OF AROMA,

ANNO HEGIRAE, 2.

PROCLAMATION 4.

WE, the serene Autocrat, &c having made an unsuccessful experiment to extend the blessings of our imperial system, from the surface of the visage, to the palates of our liege subjects, are now obliged to defer for the present, the further prosecution of this important affair, by the pressure of more urgent business; We have been induced to devote much of our royal cogitations to the fiscal department, and we flatter ourselves that a scheme has been consummated that will lead to the perfect establishment of happiness among our faithful subjects; We have beheld with truly paternal feeling, for a long time past, the singularly lengthened visages of some of our confidential ministers; and we have remarked that they appear to have reached the *greatest point of extension on a particular day in the week, nigro lapide notatus*;* We have likewise heard in low, and pensive groans, the exclamation of the poet,

Infandum regina, jubes renovare dolorem.†

Moved by these infallible, and (to the order of the Strap) serious symptoms of morbidity in the body politic and tonsorial, we have applied a remedy, which we are convinced must prove successful, as infallibility is one of the peculiar characteristics of all our imperial undertakings.

Yet, although the late attempt, which we in the plenitude of our benevolence have lately failed in, in the culinary, and sumptuary line, nevertheless, we do not despair of invoking with success at some future day, the spirits of the Apicii; we hope to see "Lucullus dining with Lucullus" in our imperial *Salon a manger*; in the mean time the many benefits which might have been reciprocated between our majesty and our people, from this branch of our system, must be suffered to sleep for the moment, to arise with redoubled splendor, when the prudence of our royal self shall think fit to revive the brilliant idea.

This curtailment in his majesty's designs is likely to be compensated by an employment of a different nature: the late negociations with our great late ally of the east, have produced nothing satisfactory; the laws of shaving are continually infringed upon, and in consequence we have been obliged to throw down the glove of defiance, and commence hostilities for the independence of the Strap; the peaceable genius of our government, induced us to bear as much as possible; but our honor (and honor in a government is every thing) would not suffice us to submit to more.

"Pistol's cock is up, and flashing fire will follow."

We must now "enter the bloody arena," and try "who can do the other the most harm." It is to be hoped that our *Caisse d'emprunt* will once more be full, if not from the arms of our public officers, yet from the exertions of private individuals

Notwithstanding these immense and important concerns, the Emperor will continue to support the system he has hitherto carried on with such unexampled benefit to the world.

"Let tempests howl,
"Let thundering cannons roar,
We will still remain unshaken, in the usual place, to mundify, beautify, ornament and adonize the faces and persons of our liege subjects.

TIBBETTE.

* The Emperor translates this "rendered remarkable by a bank notice."

† The "renovare dolorem" his Majesty takes to be "renewing a note."